

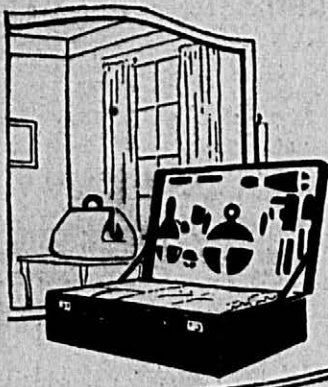
McGill Daily

Vol. 10. No. 103.

MONTREAL, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1921.

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Handsome suit cases and travelling bags, practically fitted, \$75.00 to \$500.00 without fittings, \$40.00 to \$95.00

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To the fellow who comes down McGill College Avenue at noon-time with sixty cents in his pocket, and an empty feeling under the belt, there's a wonderful opportunity to be had every day at the

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If not convenient to call at our shops, work left with Union Hall porter returned same day. Special prices to Students.

They're worth running for these

Pyjamas at \$1.98

That's the price, because this is the day when everything possible is reduced to \$1.98, and the Men's Shops wanted to get into the game. They certainly are in it, for these Pyjamas are of twilled white cotton cloths of good quality, patterned with two-colored stripes.

Generously sized—with silk frogs, V necks and a pocket. Sizes 34 to 44.

100 Suits—worth \$3.50. On Sale to-day at

\$1.98

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MISS M. POOLE

THE STUDENTS' BOOK SHOP
McGill Text Books and Requisites. Sole Agent for Appleton Medical Publications.
45 MCGILL COLLEGE AVENUE.

Take your pictures to-day, or any day. Then come to us for your **DEVELOPING, PRINTING or ENLARGING**. The best results are invariably obtained here.
The D. H. HOGG CO., Reg'd. (3 Stores)
398 St. Catherine Street West. 496 St. Catherine Street East. 152 Craig Street West.

RED AND WHITE CARRIED OFF CITY CHAMPIONSHIP IN ONE-SIDED GAME WINNING BY SCORE OF SIX TO THREE

Outplayed Nationals in Every Way—Several Injuries—Cully Hurt in Second Period—Largest Crowd of Season Witnessed Struggle—McGill Defence Superb.

McGill carried off the championship of the City League last night, when they outplayed the National sextette by a score of 6-3.

One of the largest crowds that has turned out at any local game this season, professional or amateur, filled the Arena to full capacity, almost five thousand people paying admission.

The spectators were treated to a rather fast exhibition, which, though one-sided, did not lack thrilling moments.

The Red and White team was at top-form, and the forward line gave a display of stick-handling and back-checking that has not been equalled at any time this season. The McGill defence was impassable and the fast National forwards were skated into the corner time after time.

The Frenchmen were held scoreless until the final period, when McGill was without the services of Cully on the defence. Laurendeau was not at his best by any means, and was too closely watched to be effective.

Stenson played a splendid game in the nets, and Nationals succeeded in scoring on him only by drawing him out of his goal. Cully and Dineen, on the defence, played sterling hockey, and when the former was injured in the second period, the Frenchmen began getting through more frequently.

Ted Behan's stick-handling was a feature of the game, and in himself made the game an interesting one to watch. "Boo" Anderson's back-checking was much in evidence, and he broke up many promising attacks.

The ice was in good condition and made fast play possible. The game was comparatively clean and few penalties were meted out by Harry Hyland and Jimmy Gardner, who refereed satisfactorily.

First Period.
The puck travelled from end to end for several minutes. Cully skated Lamarre into the corner and saved a likely-looking rush. Gallery took the puck from his own end and, shooting almost from centre ice, sagged the net for the first count of the evening. Play was practically equal

for several minutes, both goal-tenders having their fair share of work.

Gervais brought the house down when he came out and broke up a pretty piece of stick-handling by Flanagan. Play swung up and down the ice, Cully breaking away to several spectacular rushes.

The National forward line slowed up considerably at this stage, and Behan passed all but Gervais twice in succession. Anderson finally went through and bounced the rubber off Gervais' pads into the corner of the net.

Flanagan and Cully engineered a pretty play shortly before the gong rang, which resulted in the former poking in the third goal of the evening.

Second Period.

Flanagan opened the period with a brilliant rush, passing the whole defence, but shooting wide of the net. Behan missed an easy chance to score shortly afterwards, when, with Gervais out of the net, he failed to score. Stenson was picking them off well at this stage. Cully secured from the McGill end, and, travelling down the ice at top-speed, scored on a beautiful waist-high shot. Flanagan notched the fifth goal on a pretty exhibition of stick-handling several minutes later.

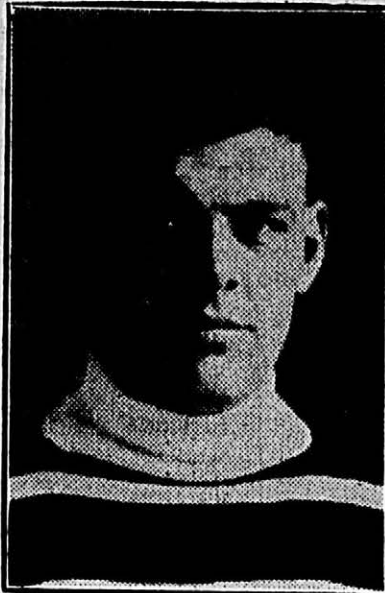
Cully was injured at the end of a good rush, and had to be carried off the ice. The gong rang soon after with the score at 5-0.

Third Period.

Laurendeau, who had been so far carefully bottled up, stick-handled through the McGill team, and, with Cully still off, he was able to pass the defence, and, drawing Stenson out, scored the Frenchmen's first goal. Pelletier duplicated two minutes later, when he skated through and poked in another from close quarters.

Nationals were now using more combination, and were not being well covered by the Red and White players. Stenson proved himself equal to the situation, and stopped shots from all comers. Cully's absence was telling considerably, and the Purple Shirts broke through frequently.

CULLY.



Flanagan and Behan dissipated the hopes of the French supporters when they combined and the latter pushed in the puck behind Gervais.

Nationals continued their attacks on the McGill net, and Stenson's work was heavy. Laurendeau found the net again shortly before the end of time, when he slammed in a rebound.

In the remaining moments of play, Nationals played all their men up, but were not successful in penetrating the five-man defence of McGill.

Line-up was as follows:

McGill	Nationals
Stenson	Gervais
Cully	Lahue
Dineen	Valliers
Anderson	Laurendeau
Flanagan	Lamarre
Gallery	P. Lamarre
Behan	Couchesne
Lyall	Pelletier

Referees—Harry Hyland and J. Gardner.

SUMMARY.

First Period.	
1—McGill....Gallery ..	2.30
2—McGill....Anderson ..	15.30
3—McGill....Flanagan ..	1.50
Second Period.	
4—McGill....Cully ..	11.00
5—McGill....Flanagan ..	4.30
Third Period.	
6—Nationals..Laurendeau ..	3.00
7—Nationals..Pelletier ..	2.00
8—McGill....Behan ..	4.00
9—Nationals..Laurendeau ..	8.00

WONDERFUL OPPORTUNITY FOR MCGILL

At Five p.m. in R. V. C. Hall.

SHACKLETON SPEAKS.

Sir Arthur Currie Expected to Introduce Speaker.

The McGill Canadian Club has once more come to the fore. By reason of adroit effort on the part of the executive, Sir Ernest Shackleton has consented to address the student body of McGill this afternoon. The meeting will take place at five o'clock in the Royal Victoria College auditorium, and it is hoped, and fully anticipated, that this spacious hall will be filled to overflowing when this famous frontiersman of the British Empire rises to speak to the audience.

It is hardly necessary to review in detail the exploits and achievements of such a noted explorer, but a rapid and short account of some of his expeditions might serve to shed some light on what will be said to-day. Sir Ernest Shackleton first came prominently before the world when he entered the Antarctic regions in 1902, where he carried out a series of investigations. He next ventured into this territory in company with Scott, who later perished during his trip of 1915. In this voyage of discovery the party split up into three groups, that with which Sir Ernest Shackleton

SOPHOMORES CELEBRATE SOLEMNLY

King Cook Coronation Tomorrow Night.

BIG PARADE FIRST.

Pretentious Affair Takes Place After Much Labor By Sophomores.

After a period of intense overwork undergone by all Medical Sophomores the climax of their labors will take place to-morrow night in the Medical Building before a terrific crowd of Medical students and freshmen in Medicine—as will be seen by the foregoing repetition of the word Medicine the affair is to be purely medical in every respect.

The Sophs. will first of all give a public display of their imbecility, etc., before the nightly crowd of damsels and lizards on St. Catherine Street in particular. This parade is to be a mammoth affair characterized by

(Continued on Page 3.)

INTERMEDIATE HOCKEY.

The Intermediate Hockey Team was defeated by Queens last night by a score of 6-4. No details of the game had been received up to time of going to press.

(Continued on Page 4.)

INTERCOLL. B., W. AND F. TOURNAMENT

Great Bouts on Friday and Saturday Night.

HARD TRAINING.

All Men in Assault-at-Arms Are in High Hopes.

Action galore will feature the big card of events that will be staged at the Union on Friday and Saturday of this week when the Boxers, Wrestlers and Fencers will mix it up in the annual Intercollegiate Assault-at-Arms. Reports from the various training camps indicate that all bouts will be keenly contested, for McGill, Varsity and Queen's are all shaping up a classy representation in an effort to capture the majority of points, and with them the titular honors for the year. Many of those who took part in the tournament last year will be again seen in action, and with a year's extra experience added, there promises to be plenty of flash shown by the boxers and some gruelling wrestling matches produced by the "rasslers." At any rate, the fans who attend during the two days, Friday and Saturday, are certain to see some of the snappiest mix-ups witnessed in an intercollegiate tournament for many seasons.

During the past week, the McGill contenders have been putting in the finishing touches on their training, and the coaches of both the wrestling

(Continued on Page 2.)

MILLBANK

10 for 15c
25 for 35c



Round Tins of 50 for 70c

The Best 15¢ Cigarette

The Cafeteria

There is little or no need to boost the Union Cafeteria to the Student Body as a whole — but there are still a few to whom we would make our appeal.

Catering as it does to the student and his tastes, The Cafeteria has always operated with an eye to his pocketbook as well as his inner man.

The combination of good food well cooked plus economy in price is our basis of operation.

TRY US FOR LUNCH TO-DAY

The Union Cafeteria

Take Her To "The Cosy Parlor"

It is our claim that we are unexcelled in the matter of Confectionery, Sodas and Light Lunches.

Our location right close to college makes us the handiest spot you ever heard of.

So give us a try-out, and we'll send you home happy!

322 ST. CATHERINE STREET WEST. Opposite University Street.

The general and increased use of electrical drive by manufacturing industries of all kinds is the best evidence of its superiority and economy of use above any other source of drive. Manufacturers located in towns wherein "Shawinigan Power" is available are assured of a steady and dependable supply of electric power and at reasonable rates.

The Shawinigan Water & Power Co.

Power Building, MONTREAL

Hear Shackleton To-Day

R. V. C. NOTES

Hugh Mackay, R.C.
ADVOCATE
120 St. James St. Ph. M. 1502

ARTS SOPHS. PLAN GREAT SLEIGH DRIVE

Meet at Strathcona Hall This
Evening at 7.45.

R. V. C. '23 ALSO.

Expedition To Be Held in Honor of Champion Hockey Team.

Ever since Arts '23 hockey team carried off the University Championship, the members of the class have been looking eagerly forward to some form of jubilant celebration. After much careful and considerate deliberation, it was decided that no affair could be complete without having all the class in on it, women included, and by unanimous vote a sleigh-drive was chosen as the fitting medium for the expression of the class pride in their representatives on the ice. The ladies entered most enthusiastically into the spirit of the thing, and were such good sports that they agreed to draw lots for partners for the first half of the drive.

Unfortunately, none of the suitable University buildings could be secured for the event. But the enthusiasm of the class was by no means dampened, and owing to the kindness of the Church of St. Andrew and St. Paul, their club rooms were booked up for the show.

Now as to directions. The troops will parade at Strathcona Hall at 7.45 sharp, the men carrying Life-Savers and the women bringing Charming. Immediately after the muster, the regiment will proceed to have the lottery for partners. The party will arrive at the club rooms at 10.30, when refreshments will be served and a few dances will be indulged in.

Everyone is requested NOT to fill out any programme of dances, as owing to the smallness of space some system of shifts will have to be worked out, and any engagement of dances beforehand will only result in confusion for those concerned. They are, however, at liberty to arrange for partners for the return of the sleigh-drive and for supper.

It is not necessary to hold out any inducements. With the wonderful full moon now showing above the horizon—Well, Oh, Boy!

N.B.—Only members in good standing will be admitted.

WONDERFUL OPPORTUNITY FOR MCGILL

(Continued from Page 1.)

ton was associated coming within one degree of the Pole. His last journey to the South commenced just as the Great War in Europe plunged civilised notions into conflict. Shackleton's men and himself at once offered to enlist, but were induced by the British Government to carry out their original intentions, and proceed southwards. During this voyage, valuable information was gleaned for the British Government and for the world in general. Immediately upon the return of the expedition to civilization, in 1917, the entire company gave their services to their country, and went through the duration of the war.

What should serve to make today's lecture doubly interesting to the public is the persistent rumor current to the effect that it is probable that an expedition to the Far North of Canada is contemplated by Shackleton in the near future. Such an attempt holds forth very bright prospects for the Canadian North, and it is to be hoped that the Government will come to the aid of the exploration if the popular impression proves to be correct. Great wealth is thought to lie buried within the Arctic Circle, and if it could be utilized would be a great boon to mankind. It might be mentioned that in his last adventure in the Antarctic, Shackleton had with him some men from the Australian University of New South Wales. Is it too much to expect that McGill might be represented in such a manner at some future time?

To-day, Montreal has the opportunity of expressing in tangible form its gratitude to one of the Empire's pioneers and founders. Montreal, especially McGill, must not fall down in payment of this debt of obligation. It would be impertinent to remark on the extent of such an address— suffice it to say, Sir Ernest Shackleton will be in the R.V.C. Convocation hall at 5 p.m. to-day—See that YOU, too, are there!

Patronize "Daily" advertisers.

During the past year, Sam J. Barnett, a justice of the peace of Dallas, Tex., added \$25,000 to his income by marrying 561 couples.

ERROR IN FRENCH PLAY.

Owing to a news error, a serious oversight was made yesterday in the report of the French play "La Cagnotte." This consisted in the omission of Dr. Villard, who was one of the organizers of the Play and whose ready will and help was one of the chief factors that made possible the production of this well-received play.

Another serious omission was made in the list of major characters when Mr. J. Spec-tor was omitted from the cast. His rendering of the would-be dandy was excellent and proved both mirthful and entertaining.

MARITIME CLUB TO HOLD PARTY

Skating Party at Victoria Rink.

Listen all ye Maritimers who have pleasant recollection of the Maritime Western dance of December last. A similar treat is in store for you all at the Victoria skating rink on Drummond Street at eight o'clock this evening. Every Maritime man is expected to be there and bring a lady friend. Be there by eight o'clock sharp so as to arrange your programme and be ready for skating when the band starts.

Immediately after the skate the party will proceed to a popular St. Catherine cafe to partake of light refreshments and there spend the remainder of the evening dancing.

Mr. and Mrs. McKay have very kindly consented to act as chaperones and everything has been done to ensure the Maritimers a bumper evening. Come one, come all, then Maritimers, an excellent evening at a moderate cost.

THE LURE OF LENIN YOUNG AND BRILLIANT OLGA GOROKHOFF

Beautiful, almost girlish in appearance, and a born adventuress, is an intimate friend's epitome of the charms of Olga Gorokhoff, the mysterious woman whose influence over Lenin is threatening rapidly to disrupt the Bolshevik regime.

The Lady-commissary Gorokhoff, as she is known to her friends, or the "Red Rasputin," the significant nickname which she has earned from her enemies, is to-day the most intriguing and talked-of personality in Russia, if not in the whole of Europe.

Accepted Large Bribe.

Lenin is completely under her sway. Violent dissensions have occurred among the People's Commissaries over the "Red Rasputin," but still she continues in her meteoric career. Early in November Lunacharsky, at a meeting of the Council of Commissaries, violently reproached Lenin for protecting her, but without effect. Charged with accepting a bribe of half a million rubles from a religious society as consideration for protecting the relics of orthodox saints, this amazing adventuress calmly refused point-blank to appear before the commission of enquiry.

The daughter of a humble peasant of the Ukraine, even in the undemocratic days of Czarism, with her unique beauty and gifted personality, Olga Gorokhoff compelled public attention. Her writings were acclaimed by Maxim Gorky; her beauty attracting the attention even of the fastidious court at the Tsarsko-Selo. In fact, an invitation to the Imperial Palace already had been extended to her, when it was discovered by the secret police that the fair Olga was consorting with a dangerous group of anarchists.

Seemingly by a miracle she escaped banishment to the salt mines of Siberia. In the new Russia of to-day, while Olga numbers among her devoted admirers, the most powerful chiefs of the Soviets, she has made many dangerous enemies.

Both Feared and Hated.

In the eyes of the enemies, Olga Gorokhoff is the personification of all the evils of the old regime. She is feared as she is hated. One of these days there may be an unpleasant accident, and she will disappear again; this time never to return. Justice is rapid and effective in Russia nowadays, and as heretofore there are many who think her a danger to the cause.

Her personality is strangely akin to that of Rasputin, the ex-horse-stealer from Pokrovsky, whose sinister influence was to cost the Czar his life and throne.

The "Red Rasputin" is a unique type of Russian beauty. Unlike her somewhat burly compatriots, she is slim and graceful of figure, with tiny hands and beautiful feet. Of dark olive, almost swarthy, complexion and raven-black hair, she has glittering black eyes, the fascination of which, it is said, no man is able to resist.

In this respect again she is very similar to Rasputin. The notorious monk owed his unique success to the curious hypnotic influence he was able to wield over women of every class and age. Olga Gorokhoff has the same gift—if it can be called a gift. Her hypnotic powers, perhaps, are even greater. Ambitious, utterly reckless, and a born schemer, men and women alike pawns in her eyes to be moved at pleasure to and fro across the giant chess board of her life's game to a brilliant climax that aspires to nothing less than the dictatorship of the great Republic. Olga Gorokhoff intends to be the first woman

SKATING PARTY WEDNESDAY NIGHT

Last "Y. M." Party of the Season.

The last Y. M. Skating Party of the season will be held at the rink in the hollow on Wednesday night.

The time when the skates must be laid away for the summer is fast approaching, so let's all make the most of our opportunities.

As usual, the crowd will assemble at the Hall to fill out programmes, and then proceed to the rink, where our old friend, Mr. Turin da Handel, will provide the inspiration to set everybody skimming over the ice like the swallows over the mill pond at home.

With the ice that Joe provides, and the presence of the fair ones, we all know what a glorious time it will be.

After skating has begun to grow tiresome and breakfast time still seems a long way off, the party will return to the Hall to warm up over a cup of coffee and the good eats which the "Y" always provides.

There have been two of these parties this year, and each has been more enjoyable than the preceding one. So, whatever you do, don't miss this, which bids fair to be the jolliest and most successful of the whole series.

Wednesday, night, then, meet at Strathcona Hall at 7.30 o'clock.

INTERCOLL.

B. W. AND F.

TOURNAMENT

(Continued from Page 1.)

and boxing squads have their hands full in picking the men to represent the University in the bouts. Practically all weights are well supplied with first-rate mixers, both with the mitts and on the mat, and it is taking close judgment to choose the best men, as the runners-up are battling all the way and forcing the prospective choices for the various events to step out to the limit to maintain their positions. It is expected that a definite announcement concerning the personnel of the McGill card will be made this evening.

In Brewer, Mirsky, Edelberg, Shackell and Badger, Coach McBrearty has a quintette of shifty fighters who can get in healthy wallops frequently, and who can themselves stand considerable punishment. These flashy battlers are all in excellent condition for their bouts, and are taking training lightly from now until the big battles at the end of the week.

Coach Smith has a gang of rascals who are going to force their rivals to the mat every trip if they keep up the work-outs this week. Jimmy Bryant looks like the best choice as the McGill selection for the 110-lb. class. The youngster is an aggressive mixer, and packs a surplus of strength for one so small.

Either Reid or MacDonald will feature for the Red and White in the 118-lb. class, while Matthews and Finklestein are grappling it out for the right to carry the McGill colors next Friday in the bout for 125-pounds. Curry and Irvine are the two men in the running in the 135-lb. bout, and Montgomery and Messenger are having a lively time scraping the mat for the right to go into the big show.

Big Dave McKeen will again show his class among the heavies, and can be counted on as a sure selection for a top place. Armstrong looked like a sure man in the light-heavy bouts, but Bain has been forcing things along at this weight during the past few weeks and is liable to surprise the dopsters before the big shine.

With Reid, Matthews, Curry and Montgomery, all former contestants in the intercollegiate tournament, the McGill rascals will be well represented in the grappling end of the programme and have a good chance of nailing their opponents for good points.

Announcement concerning the arrangements for the matches will be made later. Owing to the inability of the officials to obtain suitably large quarters to stage the bouts, the contests will be waged in the big hall at the Union, and it is expected that the snappy card that is in prospect this year will draw bumper crowds on both days.

Dictator in history. Already she is a power in the land.

Her meeting with Lenin was dramatic. Invited by some obscure commission to attend a conference, Lenin arrived with the mistaken idea that it was another and more important event. Bored to distraction at last with their long-winded speeches, he was about to go when he caught sight of the Gorokhoff. It was a crisis in his life.

Immediately they became the closest of friends. The feeling grew into something stronger. They became inseparable. Lady-commissary Gorokhoff, as she was now styled, was furnished with a luxurious suite of rooms in the former Convent of the Virgin. Here she set up her salon, with all the pomp and ceremony of a princess. Soviet commissaries who attended were required to kiss her hands. She was made the recipient of presents of wonderful jewels to push the case for ambitious bureaucrats with the great man. Within three months she had amassed a small fortune.

Recently when she was appointed curator of the Palace of Royard Romanoff, the luxurious home of one of

PAPERS READ AT HISTORICAL CLUB

(Continued.)

With the growth of large amalgamations of national extent, such as the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, and the Amalgamated Union of Carpenters, there came to be a small class of highly trained and salaried officials at the head of the trade union world, who took the place of the casual and sometimes fanatic enthusiast. The larger amalgamations by this time had built up good solid constitutions and had a well organized central financial system. They were careful to admit only skilled workers to their ranks. The central groups of trade union officials in London grew to be close personal friends, and the five men—William Allan, Robert Applegarth, Daniel Guille, Edwin Coulson and Geo. Odger—formed what came to be called the Junta. The Junta was a sort of informal cabinet for the trade union world, and they by their careful and sagacious conduct did much to bring the movement through the encircling crises. The policy of the Junta was the combination of extreme caution in trade matters and energetic agitation for political reforms. Their trade policy was, in fact, restricted to securing for every workman those terms which the best employers were willing voluntarily to grant. They hoped to bring about all their reforms by political action and by influence with the legislature, and to do this they had to overcome a natural repugnance in the trade union world to political action of any kind. About 1860, the formation of permanent Trade Councils in all the large centres was a great step in the consolidation of the Trade Union movement, and the Junta turned to these and made them the political organs of the Trade Union world. The Trades Councils grew out of local delegate meetings or special strike committees which had been only temporary affairs for some special emergency. But now, after 1860, they became permanent and one of the most influential parts of the Trade Union movement. The first great success of the Trades Unions in the legislative field was the effecting of the repeal of the old Master and Servant Act in 1867. Another great victory was won by the Junta when in 1869 they secured an act which gave the Trade Unions a legal status and guaranteed the protection of their funds. But just at this time the victory was offset by the practice of interpreting the common criminal law to include such peaceful methods to secure the unions' ends as picketing. To meet this new danger, the Junta, in 1871, called the first national Trade Union Congress to be held in London.

The original idea of having an annual Trades Union Congress belongs to the Manchester and Salford Trades Council, when in 1866 they called together the first Trades Union Congress in England. The aim of this Congress was to enlighten the public mind in its ignorance of the operations and principles of the trade unions, and also to take some prompt action in foiling those attempts being made by the Legislature to introduce a measure which might prove detrimental to the interests of trade societies as a whole. The London Junta had more or less frowned on this council and the one held in the succeeding year at Birmingham, and it was not until under the pressure of necessity they called the Congress in the Metropolis in 1871 that the Junta, the real leaders in the trade union movement took an active part in the Trades Union Congress. The Junta having accomplished their main object, i.e., the acquiring of a definite legal status for their unions, now dissolved and the leadership was assumed by the Parliamentary Committee which had been appointed at the Trades Union Congress in the previous March, and which included all the principal leaders of the chief metropolitan and provincial societies of the time. The most significant feature of the trade union world for the next four years was the agitation to secure the repeal of the Criminal Law Amendment Act by which the government had deliberately struck a blow against the methods of all societies at all periods. The Liberal government, with Mr. Gladstone at its head, refused even to consider the policy of altering the Act. The Parliamentary Committee did not spare their efforts and urged on the whole trade union world the necessity of using the polls to make their presence felt. Since the Reform Bill of 1867, which enfranchised the working men in the boroughs, this was possible, and it was largely due to the adverse labor vote that the Liberal government went out in 1874. Some indignant labor candidates were run and Alexander Macdonald and Thomas Burt became the first labor members of the House of Commons. The new Conservative

Government, fully alive to the new political power soon repealed the Criminal Law Amendment Act, and replaced the old Master and Servant Act by the new Employers' and Workmen Act, which fully recognized collective bargaining. This was the first triumph for the Trades Union Congress working through their Parliamentary Committee.

At this period the centre of gravity of the Trades Union world was insensibly shifting from London to the industrial districts north of the Humber. Two great local organizations, the Federation of Coal Miners and Cotton Operatives, grew up there. At first they worked pretty much on their own and the Coal Miners Federation, under the leadership of Macdonald, were able to bring in several reforms relative to their trade. The Cotton Operatives, working with the Trade Union Congress and especially the Parliamentary Committee, made a 56½ hour week, law. The Coal Miners and Cotton Operatives believed in adhering to the legislative protection of the standard of life as a leading principle of their Trade Unionism. On the other hand the Amalgamated Engineers and other building trades won a 9 hours day in 1871 by collective bargaining.

This gives a very cursory outline of the beginning and development of trades unionism, and I hope has created just a little of the trade union atmosphere which is necessary to an appreciation and understanding of the labor movement. From now on the

relatives of the late Czar, the Commissary in charge immediately addressed a letter to Lenin, refusing to be responsible for the historic treasons in the palace unless she was immediately removed. While the Anarchist journal "Vrztul" is denouncing Gorokhoff daily as a counter-revolutionary agent, who has been commissioned to discredit and undermine Bolshevism, the "Red Rasputin" has just written a book on present conditions in Russia, called "Visions of a Communist World," which, at the express order of Lenin, is being circulated widely among the soldiers on the southern front.

NA-DRU-CO Tooth Paste

cleans the teeth—makes
the mouth antiseptic—
and keeps the gums
firm and healthy.
Fragrant and
pleasant to
the taste.



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CO. OF CANADA LIMITED, MONTREAL.

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There's a reason.

The people who advertise in the McGill Daily are the people to whom we owe what business we have to give.

They keep us going. We ought to do the same for them.

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Government, fully alive to the new political power soon repealed the Criminal Law Amendment Act, and replaced the old Master and Servant Act by the new Employers' and Workmen Act, which fully recognized collective bargaining. This was the first triumph for the Trades Union Congress working through their Parliamentary Committee.

At this period the centre of gravity of the Trades Union world was insensibly shifting from London to the industrial districts north of the Humber. Two great local organizations, the Federation of Coal Miners and Cotton Operatives, grew up there. At first they worked pretty much on their own and the Coal Miners Federation, under the leadership of Macdonald, were able to bring in several reforms relative to their trade. The Cotton Operatives, working with the Trade Union Congress and especially the Parliamentary Committee, made a 56½ hour week, law. The Coal Miners and Cotton Operatives believed in adhering to the legislative protection of the standard of life as a leading principle of their Trade Unionism. On the other hand the Amalgamated Engineers and other building trades won a 9 hours day in 1871 by collective bargaining.

This gives a very cursory outline of the beginning and development of trades unionism, and I hope has created just a little of the trade union atmosphere which is necessary to an appreciation and understanding of the labor movement. From now on the

labor movement begins to play a steadily increasing part in the national life of England. This is true, especially during the war until today labor and the demands of labor are proving the most acute of all England's internal problems.

From 1875 the Trade Union Congress has steadily gained in impressiveness as the representative parliament of an ever-growing Trade Union Movement. To-day it represents nearly six million workers, a number never equalled by such a body in England or any other country. This impressiveness is especially evident from the outside observer, but for the student of the main currents and factors of the Trade Union movement, especially their origin, it is significant.

After the triumph of 1875, for ten years the Congress became simply an annual gathering of Trade Union officials, at which they placidly expressed their opinions on matters relative to the Trade Union world. They passed resolutions, it is true, but the trade delegates knew that these resolutions were not binding upon them and their societies, and carelessness in the wording of resolutions was a result. The Congress became not as much the debating ground for all big questions and principles of Trades Unionism as what Mr. Sidney Webb calls "a parade of the Trade Union forces." The relative merits of collective bargaining and legislative regulation were never so much as discussed in all these

years. Such proposals as Siding Scales, Wage Boards and Piecework Lists were left entirely out of the agenda. Settlement of disputes between various unions was even considered beyond the scope of Congress, and we find the Congress of 1878 resolving not to interfere with the English and Scottish Tailors' Societies, or between the Boilermakers and the Platers' Helpers. The Trades Union Congress was formed under the stress of determining a suitable relationship between Trades Unionism and the law, and it seemed to find difficulty in outgrowing this character of an exclusively political body. Most of the actual work of forwarding the aims of the Congress was done by the standing Parliamentary committee, which I have already mentioned. They carried on the old policy of the Junta—that of shrewd caution and practical opportunism. Lobbying in the House of Commons and insistent deputations to evasive ministers are a feature of their work. The programme of the Parliamentary committee for the next few years is not a very interesting or vital one. Minor reforms were always on their programme, and they undoubtedly did secure a number of reforms which strengthened still more the legal status of Trade Unionism. Such electoral reforms as the Extension of Polling Hours, Payment of Election Expenses, Payment of Members were also on their programme and were finally secured.

(To be continued.)